Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 744. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 9.

John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG & ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 13, 1861.

RAILROAD CARS.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 6.50 A M, c'ing with Mail T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 1.55 P. M., connecting with Mail Tr. West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on depart. M. T. E. & Ex. T. W.
" 2.45 P. M., on departure of Mail Tr. West.
" 9.10 P. M.. on departure of Fast L. West.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward; Judges of Elections.
D M Greene, John Hooper, East Ward; J K Bellman, Robert Piccairns, West Ward; Robert McCormick, John Condo, North Ward, Inspectors.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

[illegible] 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

[illegible] made particularly for [illegible] Strong, Smooth and [illegible] impaired by washing [illegible] needle. For making [illegible] Place, [illegible] ead, [illegible] Ticket, [illegible] the [illegible] oh,

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

A TALE.

The White Cat.

Not many years ago, there lived in a fine old village of western New York, a handsome young farmer whom we shall call Tom Ashton, who inherited from his father many an acre of available land, arable, pasturage and woodland. The success of all his projects, the thrift and industry of the young man, were the themes of wonder to his less enterprising or less fortunate neighbors. The old gossips of the vicinity were for a long time at a loss to discover any faults in him; at length they began to wonder that he did not marry.—His aversion to the fair sex was very strange, very singular, very suspicious. A family consisting of seven old maids, all appeared one Sunday in new caps, to make a "dead set" at him, but he never looked toward their pew; and although the parson's daughter made a faint on purpose to be carried out of the meeting by young Ashland, he never offered her the least assistance.

At length a great discovery was made; it was found he was courting Fanny Heathcote, the prettiest but poorest girl in the parish. Of course the whole town was in an uproar; scandalous stories were circulated about the young lady, and it was openly asserted that her mother, who was bed-ridden for fifteen years, died of infirmity, and was buried very privately, was a witch; and it was moreover added (but this was whispered cautiously) that she had bequeathed some of the secrets of her art to her daughter as a legacy. And indeed any one who looked upon the black, sparkling eyes of Fanny, or her rosy lips, must have confessed there was a witchery there, the strangest in the world. It was quite wonderful to observe what a sudden interest in the affairs of Ashland was taken by all those worthy fathers of the village, who had marriageable daughters. They would take him by the button when they met him in the street, ask very affectionately of his health, invite him to dinner or to supper according to the time of day, and conclude by throwing out very dark hints about the danger of forming hasty connections. The parson, whose daughter was on the verge of ancient maidenhood, "felt it his duty to his dear young friend," to advise him to break off immediately with Fanny Heathcote. But the obdurate young man seemed to cling closer to his mistress the more her reputation was assailed; he waited upon her to meeting and to singing school, and even danced with her at the annual assembly ball. All this was matter of triumph to Fanny, and an old crone of an aunt, who dwelt in the little cottage which was the sole remaining property of the family of Heathcote. The pretty young maiden, proud of her conquest, waxed capricious and coquettish, like an angler who has hooked a fine trout, she found sport in playing him with the line before she brought him to the bank.

Ashland's ardent temper ill brooked this treatment; he became moody, jealous and disconsolate, finally sulky and almost savage. In this mood he was again assailed by advisers, and finding the conduct of his mistress grow daily more and more provoking, he told her that their engagement was at an end—that he would never marry her. Fanny was thunderstruck—she wept, promised and pleaded, while the old aunt scolded and threatened. All was vain; Ashland had decided, and he abided by his decision.

After this he entirely avoided female society, and lived secluded on his farm.—He sought no companionship, and to visitors who forced themselves upon him, he behaved with a rudeness bordering on ferocity. One day as he sat at dinner, the door swung open of itself, and a beautiful white cat entered the room. She approached Ashland, purring, and seeking by her actions to win his caresses; but the rude farmer spurned her from him with his foot. She was not, however, to be repulsed, but continued to solicit his attention. From that time forward the cat never left the presence of Ashland, but followed him everywhere, to the field, to ride, to the stable, to the dining room.—This singular conduct of the animal attracted the attention first of the female domestics and the laborers on the farm, and then of the whole village, so that in a short time nothing else was talked about. It was the universal opinion that she was a witch, and many hinted that it was Fanny Heathcote, who had taken that shape to persecute her faithless lover. Ashland, however, was warned against using violence, because it was predicted that ill luck would follow him in case he should permit his passion to get the better of his prudence. Tom, we have seen, was a fellow who little liked advice, and the conduct of the white cat at length became so insupportable, that one Friday he resolved to shoot her.

As he took down his gun for that purpose, the cat moaned so piteously, and looked up in his face with so humane an expresssion, that he half relented.

"Hang ye!" said Tom, menacing her with his foot, "begone, or stay here and have a charge of buckshot in your confounded stubborn head, ye imp of Satan!"

The cat stepped toward the door, then returning and lay down on the hearth-rug at full length. Tom levelled his piece and fired—a piercing shriek rang through the room and the animal rolled on the floor in mortal agony. At that instant the clock struck twelve. Not long after the door burst open, and in rushed the old aunt of Fanny Heathcote, breathless with exertion, and exclaiming:

"You've killed her, you foul thief! My pretty Fanny is breathing her last."

Tom Ashland waited for no more; bareheaded he flew from the house, and took the well known path to Fanny's cottage. He flew to her bedside, and found her writhing in agony, with the blood streaming from several wounds in her head. The pallor and convulsions of death were already upon her, but she took the hand of Ashland and said:

"Forgive and foget, as I do: let me have a christian burial," and expired.

Her last wishes were attended to; but to secure her person in the grave, she was laid with her face downward, and a horse-shoe nailed upon the coffin lid. Ashland survived her but a few months, during which he moped about his house, rarely taking food, and incessantly muttering strange phrases to himself. He was buried by the side of Fanny, and a plain slab of stone, without any inscription, marks the place of their repose.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Generous Criminal.

A young man recently made his escape from the galleys at Toulouse. He was strong and vigorous, and soon made his way across the country and escaped pursuit. He arrived next morning before a cottage in an open field and stopped to beg something to eat and for concealment while he reposed a little. But he found the inmates of the cottage in the greatest distress.—Four little children sat trembling in a corner, their mother was weeping and tearing her hair, and the father walking the floor in agony. The galley-slave asked what was the matter, and the father replied that they were that morning to be turned out of doors because they could not pay the rent.

"You see me driven to despair," said the father; "my wife and little children without food or shelter, and I without means to provide for them."

The convict listened to this tale with sympathy, and then said,

"I will give you the means. I have but just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your rent amount to?"

"Forty francs," answered the father.

"Well," said the other, "put a cord around my body; I will follow you to the city; they will recognize me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back."

"No, never!" exclaimed the astonished listener; "my children should starve a dozen times before I would do so base a thing."

The generous young man insisted and declared at last that he would go and give himself up if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle, the father yielded, and taking his preserver by the arm, led him to the city and to the Mayor's office. Everybody was surprised that a little man, like the father, had been able to capture such a stout young man; but the proof was before them. The fifty frances were paid, and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone, the father asked a private interview of the mayor, to whom he told the whole story.

The mayor was so much affected that he not only added fifty frances more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the authorities in regard to the affair, and finding that it was comparatively a small offence which condemned the young man to the galleys, and that he had already served out half his time, he ordered his release.

☞ Many men live miserable and meanly, just to die magnificently rich.

A Daring Nocturnal Exploit.

Among the many instances where the bravery of our officers and men have shone conspicuous, the one we copy from the Bosten *Gazette* is almost unequalled:

Captain Spencer, Aid to General Wool, received information from two ladies, who went from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, that near midnight a six-oared boat was to leave Norfolk for Richmond with money for the payment of the rebel soldiers. He requested permission of Major General Wool to attempt their capture, and was told not to place too much confidence in the information received. Nevertheless, permission was granted, and selecting two good oarsmen on whom he could rely, with their oars muffled, he started at dark and awaited the coming of the enemy's boat. He had previously given directions to his men to pull directly for the boat, and on the moment of striking to "back water" instantly. About midnight the boat was heard approaching, and taking his station in the bows, with a nine inch shell in his hands, he gave the order to "give away." The moment his bows struck the rebel boat, he threw the shell into the middle of it, and was himself drawn back, luckily receiving no injury from the explosion. Not so the boat and its occupants, however, the former of which was broken in two, and the latter were scattered in all directions in the water, not, however, before discharging their pistols at him, two balls going through his cap and three perforating his coat. The men were then told that if they submitted quietly they would be saved, otherwise he would leave them to their fate. They preferred the former, and arming himself with his pistol in one hand, a dirk (taken by him at the battle of Bull Run from a "secesh") in the other, he took them in his boat one by one, handcuffing them as he pulled them in. In addition to which from the stern of the enemy's boat, which floated, he took $1,100 in gold, and $5,000 in their worthless paper money. It was with some difficulty that he reached the fort, the gunwale of the boat being almost level with the water with its increased freight.

The Ruling Passion.

Scene in a French Hospital.—A singular circumstance, says a writer in one of the late French papers, was related to me by a house surgeon of the charity hospital in this city (Paris). In one of the men's wards of this immense hospital, a man was dying at twelve o'clock at night. At this hour, in the surgical wards, there is no movement except in cases of necessity, the lamps burn dimly, and the guardians are ordinarily sleeping in their chairs. But there are always some of the patients more or less wakeful by cause of their sufferings.

The man who was dying had in the pocket of his pantaloons a tolerably well filled purse—not at all a rare custom in a Paris hospital. He was a miser. He had kept his pantaloons carefully stowed away under his pillow; but his frequent attentions to the safety of his pocketbook attracted the attention and aroused the cupidity of the man who occupied the bed next to him. This man watched with wakeful eyes for the moment to seize the dead man's treasures.

When the miser breathed no longer audibly, and the other believed him dead, he stole quietly out of bed, and, thrusting his hand under the pillow, seized the pantaloons. But he was mistaken; there was still breath and life in the miser, and the attempt to wrest from him his treasure seemed to give him life and breath which he had not. He seized the pantaloons, and a horrible struggle took place between the dying man and the thief, for the possession of the coveted money. But the miser's grasp was soon relaxed by death, and he fell back on his bed gurgling words from his throat that ought to have frozen the blood of the blackest pirate on earth.

More than one patient was aroused by this singular and horrible scene; and when the thief shall be sufficiently cured to leave the hospital, he will be handed over to justice.

A Lawyer's Trick.

A shrewd trick to identify the handwriting of a party in a suit was resorted to in a case tried in the Superior Court of New York. A man, his wife and son, made a joint note, all three signing their names. When the note came due it was repudiated, and the holders commenced suit. No difficulty was found in regard to the identity of the signatures of the husband and son, but no one could be obtained to identify the handwriting of the wife. In this dilemma, the counsel for the holder got an express monied envelope, in which he put a subpœna. A boy was sent with the envelope and a receipt-book to the house of the lady. The lady fell into the trap, received the envelope and signed the receipt in the boy's book. When the trial came on, the lady did not appear; the boy, however, produced the book, and the signatures being compared, they were found the same, and a verdict rendered against all three.

How a Reverend Ostler was "Curried."

A recent occurrence, on the occasion of our late National Fast, has called to mind a sermon which was preached, years and years ago, by a baptist preacher in Tennessee. In drawing to a close, the following scene occurred:

"Brethern' I am an ostler and I must curry these horses before I leave. Here is the high-blooded *Episcopalian* horse, see what a high head he carries: and how black his coat is, soft as silk; but he'll kick you if you touch him on his litany or prayers, Whoa, sir, whoa! Here is an old sober *Methodist* horse! Whoa, old fellow! Just slip away his love feasts and class meetings, and he'll kick till he falls. Whoa, you old shouter, whoa! Ah! *here* is the horse that is ready to kick at all times, don't you go near confession or pennance. Whoa, Mr. Pope! How beautiful his trappings are!—his surplice and his miter! whoa, sir, whoa!"

And so he went through the various denominations.

When he was nearly through, an old Methodist gentleman, well known in the place, offered his services to conclude, which were readily accepted. He said;

"Friends, I have learned this morning how to dress down horses, and as the brother has passed over two of them, I take it upon myself to finish the work. *Here* is an animal that is neither one thing nor the other. He is treacherous and uncertain; you cannot trust him; he'll kick his best friend for a controversy. Whoa, *mule*, whoa! See brethern, how he kicks! Whoa, you old *Campbellite*!—Here, friends is an animal that is so stubborn he will not let me into his stall to eat from his trough; he is so stubborn that he would not go were a prophet wished him; he is so hard mouthed that Sampson used his jaw bone as a weapon of war against the Philistines. Whoa, you close-communion *Baptist*, whoa!"

"Do you call me an *ass?*" exclaimed the minister, jumping up.

"Whoa," contiuued his tormentor, "see him kick, whoa! Hold him friends, whoa!"

And thus the old gentleman went on, the minister ranting meanwhile, until he got out of church.

The congregation unanimously agreed that they had never seen an ass so completely before.—*Knickerbocker.*

Mocking Bird.

A strong story is related by the Scott Legion "boys" at the expense of one of the captains attached to their regiment. The story in brief is this:

Shortly after the arrival of the regiment at———, our officers while pressing near a handsome dwelling were listeners to most beautiful music. The unknown vocalist sang in tones so soft, so tremulous and melodious, that they strained their ears to drink in every air. In the day time they went by squads past the dwelling, but saw no soul. Once they pursued a sylph like figure to the very gate, but alas! she was not the lady sought for. And so they lived on, each night hearing the music repeated; and when it ceased ambition and worldly interest went out with them, so that their dreams were filld with fancies of the unknown face. One night, when gathered together, the voice struck up again.

"By Jove!" said one, "this is agonizing, I can't stand it. She must be discovered!"

Eager voices took up the remark, and W. determined to reconnoitre the place. He crept on tip toe toward the dwelling, leaped the garden pales, and finally, undiscovered, but very pallid and remorseful, gained the casement.

Softly raising his head, he peeped within. The room was full of the music—he seemed to grow blind for the moment.

Lo! prone upon the kitchen hearth sat the mysterious songstress—*an ebony hued negress scouring the tin kettles,*

W's limbs sunk beneath him; when she discovered him, looking up, and shouted:

"Go way dar, you soger man, or I'll fly the fryin' pan at yer head. Don't stand dar peakin' at this chile."

W. left instanter, and the boys who had followed close in the rear, escorted him back to his quarters with peals of laughter.

A Maryland Heroine.

The Richmond correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, says, "Among the notabilities of the city there is a Maryland heroine, young, pretty, wonderfully intelligent and accomplished, known even to her most intimate acquaintences as Madamoiselle Nina, small in person, and delicate, almost fragile. She has, nevertheless, the courage of a lioness. Her whole soul is bent on the deliberation of Maryland, and were her deeds tending to this consumation, to be known, she could rank among the most famous women in history. Alone, unaided, by routes known only to herself, she passes through the Confederate and Yankee lines, carring hope to the oppressed and bringing material comforts for the free but exiled sons of her native land.

A Thrilling Prophecy---How Fearfully and rapidly it is Being Fulfilled.

In last February Alabama seceded.—That brave old man, Senator Clemens, who had, until then, breasted all the storms of wild fanaticism, and clung to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unsheathed his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend.

"We are out; we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama raised in its place. I cannot restrain them now when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. "There is no hope of peace, and it is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exception from invasion." I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as a hope remains. "When everything is lost, as I fear it may be," unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battle-field, and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has his prediction been verified. Ere the echo of his voice' pleading to the fanatics to "stop!" had died away, the ran out, to arms! A State then prosperous is now bankrupt; all the horrors of war is upon them, business ruined, and in additiou to the restless nights they pass for fear of a servile insurrection, "they will wake some morning and hear the roar of Federal cannon at Mobile." The battle field will be near to the home of Senator Clemens, and unless some unseen hand shields him, his prophecy will be fulfilled *to the letter!—Baltimore American.*

New Idea of Job.

Riding one day on the outside of a stage-coach, in the interior of Minnesota, last summer, the, driver a funny fellow, told the following story:

Bill one of the drivers on our line, was coming out of Rochester one morning, early this spring: The weather was cold and frosty, the roads were bad, and the horses would not work well together. On the seat beside him was a clerical gentleman, Now, Bill swore sometimes, and stuttered as well when things went wrong, as did the horses this morning. Bill would haul them up and give them a crack with his whip, saying:

"G-g-git up, d-d-d—n you"

The clergical gentleman requested him not to swear; to be patient. But Bill would swear. The clergyman, after a repetition of Bill's profanity, again appealed to him:

"Be patient, be patient; Job was a man of patience."

Bill cocked an eye at the clergyman, and said;

"J-J-Job! wh-wh-who did he d-drive for?"

☞ A Kentucky judge, in passing sentence of death upon a criminal recently, delivered himself in the following style:

"Prisoner stand up! Mr. Kettles, this Court is under the necessity of passing sentence of the law upon you, sir. This Court has no doubt Mr. Kettles, but what you were brought into this scrape by use of intoxicating liquor. The friends of this Court all *knows* that if thar is any vice that this Court abhors, it is intemperance. When this Court was a young man, Mr. Kettles, it was considerable inclined to drink; and the friends of this Court *knows* that this Court has *naterally* a very high temper, and if this Court had not stopped short of, and stopped the use of intoxicating liquor, I have no doubt, sir, but what this Court would have been in the Penitentiary, *or or in its grave*, sir!"

A Satisfactory Apology.

John G. Saxe, in making a speech at a flag raising at Albany, concluded his remarks by proposing three cheers for the young gentlemen of East Albany, though whose liberality the flag had been procured. As the cheers were about to be given, the chairman of the occasion amended the proposition of Mr. Saxe so that the cheers went up for the *young ladies* as well as the young gentlemen of East Albany. When the voice of the cheers became silent, Saxe arose and gave as an apology and explanation for omitting to speak of the *young ladies* in his original proposition for cheers, that he thought the young gentlemen always *embraced* the young ladies!

☞ The ladies of Boston having made some shirts for the soldiers from four to five inches too short, some wag perpetrated the following:

Like a man without a wife,
Like a ship without a sail;
The most useless thing in life
Is a shirt without a — proper length.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

☞ Hon. S. S. Blair will please accept our thanks for Public Documents.

☞ We are glad to see that our friend Joe W. Furey has mounted the old *Watchman* horse of Centre county and determined to ride into popularity.

☞ Henry A. Weaver has been solicited in a letter, signed by over six hundred voters, to become the Union candidate for Mayor of the city of Pittsburg. He has accepted.

We have received at this office the papers and proper directions for the filling out and filing of claims for Bounties, Pensions &c., and will give attention to the matter.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy in congratulating Com. Wilkes for the capture of Mason and Slidell, suggested the propriety of his course, should he have captured the vessel itself.

☞ We are sorry that we cannot this week publish the report of the Society for aiding the General Sanitary Commission. It is unavoidably crowded out. We shall give it attention next week.

John C. Breckinridge Ill.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* of the 25th ult., says that John C. Breckenridge is quite ill from an attack of jaundice.

Perhaps it is an attack of conscience!

☞ We have not room to publish the entire order of Gen. McClellan relative to enlisting minors and disabled persons, but would merely state that officers who knowingly enlist such disabled persons will be required to pay out of their own pockets the price of transportation, rations and clothing of such person when discharged from service on account of such disability. The officers in enlisting minors are required to use their own judgment, in determining the age of any one offering himself. No regulation exists forbidding the enlistment of married men into the regimental service.

"The Country is in Danger."

This sentence was once uttered by the Legislative Assembly of France. It became the watch-word of the popular Party and death sentence of royalty. France was indeed in danger. The banished nobility aided by foreign powers were returning to overthrow the constitutional government and establish the old feudal system with its badges of servitude and degradation. To meet the coming strife, the whole nation was armed and the cry everywhere was "the country is in danger!" We too have heard the Assembly and the Executive "declare the country in danger." The political power of a class was overthrown by the constitutionally expressed will of the nation.—That class assisted by the fears and passions of persons without any interest in common, determined to overthrow the constitutional government, and re-inaugurate their well known systems of plunder and wrong. The people said that the country was in danger and immediately prepared to meet it. For a while enthusiasm swept all before it, but the fire has sunk back into men's hearts and is there silently burning and ready to blaze forth at the slightest intimation of danger. The enemy is advancing with as much assurance as ever. He has set his foot upon soil sacred to the memory of the pure and patriotic, and as certainly as Jehovah reigns will he continue to endeavor to push on until either the republic falls or his own arm is stricken to the ground. Don't sit down and fancy yourselves secure because you hear not the roar of the enemies cannon. The danger is not over. The war is not at an end. It is just beginning in earnest.—Prepare for events. Awake and let your enemies see that the people will back the army. Move steadily, certainly and victory will perch upon your eagles.

A Surprise.

We lay before our readers a portion of an article published in the London *Review*, a journal hitherto devoted to the interests of the south and secession:

"Separated from the north, the confederation will be an insignificant State.—Some of its leaders, and some politicians in Europe, have flattered it by visions of a great southern empire; but the powerful north, from the instant of separation, will become the determined opponent to the formation of such an empire. Spain, aided by Europe, and ceasing to be opposed by the north on behalf of the south, would prevent Cuba and every portion of the West Indies from becoming part of such an empire. Following its example, of seceding from a false expectation of gaining power, Texas on the one hand and Virginia on the other, disappointed in their expectation of advantage by a first secession, might try another, and the south, falling to pieces, would utterly lose the means of maintaining its peculiar institution against reason and civilization.

"The Federal Union, let us add, as a concluding consideration for southern politicians, has a potential voice in the politics of the world. It has lifted itself up against Great Britian; it has challenged France, and obtained its own terms; it has taught Austria to respect American citizens; it is quite on a level with the Empire of Russia; it has subdued Mexico; it extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thirty-one million of strong and intelligent people constitute a great nation. The secession of the south, followed by other secessions, incited by pernicious example, may break into fragments this now powerful, free and most valuable member of the community of the civilized world; *but the south never can inherit its power. What great nation will ever care a straw for anything thought, said or done by an almost shipless community on the Gulf of Mexico, the sinews of which are negro slaves? Secession is not the road to empire, but to insignificance and ruin.*"

[Communicated.]

Kennel Coal.

Many years since a salt well was sunk near the "Forks" of the Clearfield creek about fourteen miles north of the town of Altoona, which passed through a large and rich vein of Kennel Coal and which is believed to be nearer the sea board than any other similar coal in the United States.—This coal is usually worth in the New York market from eight to fifteen dollars per ton, and in great demand at those prices. A project has been set on foot to construct a Rail Road from the town of Altoona to a point near this valuable vein of coal passing near Ranstead's mill, which project is of great importance to Altoona as well as the country through which it would pass. The vast quantity of White Pine timber growing upon the banks of the Clearfield creek as well as the excellent quality of bituminous coal abounding on the rout, would by this road find their way to a ready and profitable market which with the Kennel Coal tranported would unquestionably make it a good paying road, besides the advantages that would accrue from the enhanced value of the land through which the road would pass, and the great increase of business it would bring to Altoona.

It is hoped that this article will attract attention to this important work and that it may be hurried forward to a speedy completion.

[For the Whig.]

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1861.

Much excitement has been created at the national capital by the rumored disagreement between the President and Secretary of war upon the contraband or slavery question, and which has already been the subject of discussion in the Halls of Congress. Poor Sambo is destined again to be toasted roasted, boiled, broiled and served up whole or in quarters, and will forever be the exciting topic, till he is banished the country and which for his sake as well as for the peace of the Union it is hoped may, before long be consumated, as long as slavery exists we can have no restoration of the Union. It is folly to war against the truth as long as the negro slave is permitted to cultivate the soil and produce that which feeds and sustains the wrong that is warring against the government. No sickening sympathy for the institution that has brought the country to the present state of carnage and blood shed must deter the government from using the only effective weapon we can command to bring the enemies of the Union to terms. Rob them of their slaves and you strike down the right arm of the rebellion. Let the insurgents retain their slaves and the army of the Union can never conquer this rebellious and stiff-necked people. The slaves are the only loyal people north of the Potomac. They alone are the friends of the army of the Union. Shall we spurn their proffered aid, and use our army to bind their chains stronger, that they may give aid and comfort to their rebellious masters. The idea is rediculous and absurd. Must we sacrifice the lives of one hundred thousand freemen in this contest and hold the life of Sambo sacred because he is worth one thousand dollars to the rebel who in arms is warring against the government and shooting down at their post of duty, the brave and valliant soldier who have volunteered from the mountains of Pennsylvania, from patriotic motives and the sacrifice of home and kindred to fight for the government, and the capital of the nation. Home absurd!

The present is not a war of Abolitionists. It is a war for the Union, and the sacrifice of slavery has become a military necessity. A home must be provided for the unhappy fugitive from the land of traitors, far from our shores, where he may live under his own "vine and fig tree" and where God and nature intended he should be.

There is little if any difference between Gen. Cameron and the President or any other member of the Cabinet. The President suggested a modification of General Cameron's report which the General has cheerfully acquiesed in, and which he did with his own hand. This report is marked for the very great ability displayed upon its pages, and has evidence of the great mind that produced it. The President and Cabinet as well as all who mark the course of events here, are satisfied that slavery is now working out its own destruction. Soon will America indeed be free, and that which has been the scoff of the whole christian world excepting ignorant benighted Spain and Brazil will be swept upon the advancing and victorious army which lies on the Potomac, or is sinking over the hot bed of traitors in South Carolina.

It is now supposed that Gen. McClellan intends holding Beauregard in his present position while the navy and army combined will make further advances on the Southern coast, and yet any day may precipitate our forces into a battle at Manassas which when it does come will be bloody in the extreme, but which will unquestionably result in a victory to the army of the Union.

We hear many rumors about the army being increased to one million, this will give your readers an idea of the magnitude of the attempt to subdue this formidable and wicked rebellion, and of the amount of money and blood that must be spent before the object is effected.

The treason of John C. Breckenridge has opened the eyes of his northern admirors who have heretofore been deaf to the numerous charges against his loyality, and none so loud in their denunciations against this hypocritical traitor than they. The Democrats almost unanimously patriotically give the administration their hearty support in a rigorous prosecution of the war.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to do away the distruction between volunteers and the regular army, and especially to wipe out State distinctions. This will place the volunteer officers on the same footing as the officers now in the regular army. In fact all will belong to the regular army, and upon the close of the war when the army will be reduced the most meritorious will be retained from whatever service he may be drafted. This will only be doing justice to the brave volunteers who are now bearing all the hard knocks of the tented field while the regulars are quartered in the comfortale mansions of the town.

X.

The Young Men of the Army

The Louisville *Journal* says:

The fame of Spartan mothers is to be rivalled by the firmness, devotion, and loyalty of the mothers of America. The present war calls forth the exhibition of the noblest traits of the female heart. We have seen scores of letters which, if collected in a printed volume, might accompany the "book of books" as a most fitting commentary on the value of its inculcations, and show the rich produce of the ripe harvests which spring from its seeds of righteousness and truth. But we are permitted to copy an extract from one addressed to Col. J. M. SHACKELFORD, which in its tone of Christian confidence and patriotic self-sacrifice, is above and beyond all praise. Written from a secluded country home, "that Shenstone might have envied"—a home where "peace, tranquility, and innocence, shed their mingled delights around"—it pours forth the hopes and fears of a mother, who, leaning on the Almighty arm, trusting to His power and confident in the justice of her country's cause, gives up her eldest son to her God and to that country. The simple pathos of the letter is the highest eloquence, and its religous confidence the most holy characteristic of an American mother. It reads as follows:

Col. JOHN M. SHACKELFORD: I send my son to you, yes my eldest child, with the full confidence that you will care for, guide, and protect him as you would your own son.

My boy has been tenderly cared for and his morals as strictly guarded as a girl's. He is young, unsophisticated, and innocent as the most refined female. God grant that he may remain so, although I know the camp is calculated to demoralize and unfit a man for the social circle. My boy is gentle, but firm and unwavering. He can be managed by kindness, but not by harshness. This I know by experience. I know martial laws are rigid; be gentle and forbearing in consequence of his youth and inexperience.

Pardon the feelings and partiality of a doting mother. I now give my darling boy up to his God and his country, and may the just God of battles preside over your devoted regiment, is the prayer of your unhappy friend.

The Fortifications at Cumberland Gap.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, of the 22d ult., says the fortifications at Cumberland Gap are now completed, and are amply sufficient to defend it from any force from any quarter.

Letters.

We have the pleasure of giving our readers some very interesting portions of letters received by Prof. John Mitchell of this place from his daughter Mrs. Mary T. Raymond, now with her husband in Balize, Honduras. Through kindness we were permitted to copy from them. We hope that the lady's friends will be glad to hear from her.

On Board the Brig Grace Worthington--Three Days Sail from New York.

October 15, 1861.

Dear Father:

It is now three days since I bade you good bye, and though I promised to write a little daily, while on my trip I found myself too much exhausted to take up the pen until to-day. After the "Tug boat" left us, bearing the last of the dear home ones from my sight, I sought my stateroom and should have indulged myself in giving way to the feelings I had hitherto attempted to control, but as you remember, the wind was high, our "brig" tossed violently, and before half an hour I was so sick, as to be unable to raise my head from my pillow. My vitals seemed to heave with every motion of the vessel, and I found no relief until I yielded Neptune his accustomary tribute. Charley was also very troublesome, would not leave my arms, which added to my sufferings.—He too became very sick and before supper came on, Mr. Raymond followed suit, as was evident from his call "Steward hasten! bring a basin &c." All night and the next day I was subject to same sickness, having pain in temples, high fever, and constant nausea.

To-day I am happy to say I feel better and will enjoy the pleasure of a one sided talk with you. Mr. R. has been sitting up since dinner, and I trust will be better in a few days. Charley has been very lively this afternoon, played on deck with the Capt. who has shown us great kindness. Last evening he took Charley to his stateroom, and kept him several hours, until I got a good sleep, which made me "myself again."

The Capt. has been reckoning his latitude this afternoon, and says we are off Cape Hatteras, crossing the Gulf Stream. We are against the stream which makes the vessel roll. The air is much warmer since we entered it, and as the sun is shining beautifully, the windows and doors of the cabin are thrown open.

Our Steward is an excellent cook, taking pains to prepare little dishes, to please the palates of his sick passengers. To-day I ate heartily of chicken soup, (first course) roast chicken, boiled potatoes, rice, apple sauce, pickles, pudding and tea, and had my name stricken off the sick list.

Wednesday, Oct. 16th.—Lat. 34° 12' Lon. 73° 5'. Mr. R. has been able to sit on deck all morning, which is quite cheering, as he has been compelled to keep his bed, since the first night of our voyage.—Last night while sitting on deck, admiring the calmness of the Ocean, with the moon's rays reflecting on its bosom, our attention was attracted Eastward by a mast, which soon proved to be a Brig. The Capt. had been on the lookout for southern pirates, and as the vessel seemed to come from the rebel coast, we all looked with some suspicion, amounting in my breast to positive dread. Our ship during her last voyage had been boarded by a privateer, her papers were taken and examined, but on discovering she was a British vessel, they were returned after a three hours detention. The Brig hovered round for several hours, but we kept steadily on our course when she turned and was soon lost to view.

Our vessel is beginning to assume a home-like atmosphere, and to my surprize I am taking a deal of interest in ship-rigging, sail-changing, tacklings, with latitudes, longitudes, courses, currents, breezes, squalls &c. There are eleven persons on board, Captain, first and second mate, four sailors and steward. We are the only passengers. We have on board a coop of fine, healthy looking chickens, two cats, and a dog, who amuses Charley and reminds him of his old friend Sam. Our vessel carries two hundred and fifteen tons burthen, conveys goods from New York to Belize, and returns loadened with mahogony and dye stuffs. Is in charge of Capt. C. H. Stevens, a social, gentlemanly and refined man.

Thursday morning, Oct. 17th.—Feel week and prostrated from loss of rest last night. Had quite a heavy squall, which tossed our ship from side to side in such quick succession, as to render sleep impossible. The ocean was heaving against our bow steadily, wave on wave it came and went, and following each other in ceaseless march, pressed onward. Like the worlds hosts in marshalled files they hastened past us, as if bent on reaching the solid shores, where some resistance might break their hidden strength, and *there* to pour their fury out. How vast are these troubled wasters to my unaccustomed view, to-day they are toppling with an unusual wildness, the plashing sound they utter does not seem friendly to my ear, but lately the deep, blue, uncertain vastness around seemed cold and passive, but now under the lash of the tempest, it is full of terrific life.

A large flying fish made its way on deck this morning. The steward cooked it in fine style. The meat is purely white, in flavor we found it sweet and delicate. The wings I shall preserve as a curiosity for ——s collection. We are on a range with Charleston, to-day at noon. The sun is very strong in his rays, yet the breeze from the sea tempers the air to a delightful balminess, making the seat I now occupy on deck, while writing an enviable spot.

[To be Continued.]

FROM THE SOUTH,

Brownlows Victory Confirmed.

Capture of Two Rebel Steamers.

LOUISVILLE, DEC. 9.

The Southern papers contain the following dispatches:

SAVANNAH, DEC. 4.—The *News* says the federals have entirely evacuated Tybee Island.

EAST PENSACOLA, DEC. 4.—The Florida and Pamlico engaged a federal vessel off Horse Island. The federal vessel retired.

Considerable excitement prevails in Tennessee, consequent upon the inauguration of the drafting system The people desire the troops to be raised on the volunteer system.

G. W. Johnston, Provisional Governor of Southern Kentucky, has issued a long message.

Colonel John S. Williams, with a body of troops numbering fourteen hundred men, is encamped at Pound Gap. They are suffering greatly for want of shoes, blankets and winter clothing, and are calling on the ladies of the country for socks and flannel shirts.

RICHMOND, NOV. 26.—Congress has unanimously ratified the convention between R. M. T. Hunter and the Missouri Commissioners.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga,—A resolution has been introduced into the State Senate, authorising the Banks of the State to suspend specie payment and issue the confederate States' notes.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 4th, says the federal force, between Bowling Green and Louisville, numbers fifty thousand, and that Generals Johnston and Buckner are prepared for them

Advices from Birds Point, to last Friday, state that the steamer Grampus took a federal lumber boat, anchored above, with one hundred and seventy-five thousand feet of lumber, and brought it to Columbus.

The federal troops have left Cairo and Paducah in large numbers. It is supposed that they are going to New Madrid to cut off Jeff. Thompson.

The *Avalanche* confirms the Federal victory in Morristown, East Tennessee, and thinks Major General Crittenden will overcome the Union forces. It was rumored at Memphis that the Federals become alarmed for the safety of St. Louis, and that Cairo and Paducah are being evacuated by the Federal troops who are going to St. Louis with all possible despatch.

The New Orleaans *Bulletin* says that the federals have captured two rebel steamboats supposed to be the Henry Lewis and the Watson, and that the California escapby throwing overboard part of her cargo and forty head of cattle.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that General Ripley ordered every pound of cotton likely to fall into the hands of the enemy to be burned.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the Sumter was not captured but wrecked off the Trinidad coast.

Hollins's battering ram or turtle passed Memphis on the 4th inst., for Columbus, Kentucky.

FROM MISSOURI.

Energetic Speech of General Prentiss.

Secessionists to take the oath or dig in the trenches.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 5.

General Prentiss made a speech to a large crowd of citizens here yesterday, in which he said, "as God is my judge, every Secessionist in this city shall take an oath of allegiance to the United States Government and support the stars and stripes, or I will send them to work on the trenches of Fort Smith. All persons who are hereafter found expressing Secession sentiments shall take the oath."

The speech caused great consternation among the secessionists, and was received with applause by the loyal citizens.

Troops were sent down to Platte county, last night, to look after L. G. Gordon's band of rebels.

SEDALIA, Dec. 6.—Our latest intelligence from the south is that General Price has moved a part of his force from Osceola to a point five miles distant. where he has established his headquarters.

General Rains commands the remainder at Osceola.

A train of fifty wagons from Lexington, laden with supplies for Price's army, passed unmolested within fifteen miles of this place on Monday last.

There are four rebel recruiting offices open in Lexington, enlisting recruits for Price's army.

A meeting was held there last Friday, at which several prominent rebels spoke, urging a united effort in behalf of the rebel cause.

Similar meetings have been held in Clay, Ray, and other river counties, and subscriptions for money, clothing, &c., are in circulation.

It is not perhaps generally known, but is believed to be a fact, that the County Court of Saline county, Claiborne Jackson,s residence, in July last authorized the Commissioners to raise $100,000 to be expended for the benefit of Price's army.—Other counties along the Missouri river are believed to have done the same thing.

It is stated on good authority that when Price was besieging Lexington a deputation of citizens was sent to him from Saline county, with an urgent request that he would not allow his army to enter that county, which was complied with. The reason for the request was that great dread was entertained by the inhabitants of that county of the plundering propensities of Price's rebels.

The country along the Missouri, west of Jefferson city, is the richest in the State, and has furnished nearly as many men and as much means in behalf of the rebellion as the balance of the State, while they have been almost entirely exempt from marauders, and have rarely been visited by the federal troops.

CLIPPINGS.

☞ Moving for a new trial—courting a second wife.

☞ Small faults, indulged, are thieves to let in greater.

☞ A Man's name passes around most freely when it has a handle to it.

☞ Take the world easy, but be careful lest by the world you are easily taken.

☞ We may judge of a man's character by what he loves—what pleases him.

☞ The cup of Circe changed men to swine; that cup is common now—it contains strong whisky."

☞ Only one Nation is known to be friendly to the Southern Confederacy; and that is *damnation!*

☞ There is a Gælic proverb; "If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes."

☞ Near General M'Call's Headquarters is an old Virginian, who liberated his twelve slaves after the war commenced, and now has them contentedly working upon his farm for wages.

☞ Mrs. Phœbe H Brown, the author of that admirable hymn, commencing, "I love to steal awhile away," died on the 10th of October, at Henry, Ill., aged 78. She has left an enduring Memorial in that single hymn.

☞ The second-hand harness business is evidently contemplated by some thief in Western Erie. The farmers in that locality have lost a great many set of harness lately. Not long since, Wm. Pickney, of Girard, lost a valuable set at Springfield.

☞ The income of the Post Office Department for the current year will come nearer by two and a half millions to paying expenses than it has for a number of years past. This fact is explained by the cutting off of long and profitless routes through the rebel States.

☞ The daily expenditure of the Government is one million seven hundred thousand dollars. The demand notes issued amount to eighteen millions. No draft has been made yet on the last fifty millions taken by the banks, and none is likely to be at present made. The details of arrangements are not yet settled.

☞ Henry Ward Beecher, it is said; proposes to start for England in the course of a few weeks, for the purpose of delivering a series of discourses in London, Liverpool, Glasgow and other cities in Great Britain, on the origin and progress of the American war, in the hope of imparting to John Bull such ideas of the struggle as will be likely to restrain him from bestowing his sympathies on the rebels.

☞ Edward Dipple a large bee owner of Conneaut, Ohio, recently was the loser by an extraordinary battle between seventy swarms of bees, which were equally divided on each side of his house, and thus "taking sides," pitched into one another and fought for three hours, driving Mr. D.'s family from their house in the greatest haste. A flock of Shanghai chickens fell victims. The cause of this battle is a mystery to the oldest bee keepers.

☞ Appropriate disposal. The portrait of ex-President John Tyler, rebel, and the bust of James L. Orr, rebel ex-Speaker of the House, which were ordered in July last by Vice President Hamlin and Speaker Grow to be removed from the rotunda of the Capitol and from the Speaker's room of the House, have turned up among the fossil remains of traitors and venomous reptiles and bad animals in the Smithsonian Institute. Highly appropriate.

☞ Gen. McClellan witnessed the skill of the 15th N. Y. in bridge building on the Eastern Branch, near the Navy-Yard, on Tuesday. They inflated India rubber pontoons and built a bridge 300 or 400 feet long, over which a company of 90 men marched at double-quick time, and a heavily loaded wagon was driven. Four wagon bodies of corrugated iron were then fastened together, and 52 men were paddled nearly across the river. Col. Alexander has reason to be satisfied with the progress of his pupils.

☞ The visit of Capt. D. D. Porter, of the Navy, to this city last week, was in connection with the outfit of a small mortar fleet. Upwards of fifteen schooners, 250 to 300 tons burthen each, are at present undergoing novel modifications at the shipyards on the East River, and being fitted for coast service. They are strengthened with additional beams, and have an extra deck. They are to be built where an enormous 000 pounds, will

The enormous of a 13-inch est degree sufficient b

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o' er us!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the rampart's we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bomb's bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
Oh! say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foes haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam;
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream—
'Tis the star-spangled banner! Oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war, and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footstep's pollution,
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved home and wars desolation!
Blessed with victory and peace, may the Heaven rescued land
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

Red, White, and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offer's homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue
Three cheers for, &c.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1861.

☞ Wanted—A quarter of beef at this Office.

☞ Prof. P. C. Sinding of Copenhagen, Denmar, will deliver a free lecture in the Court House, on next Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, on the Old Northmen, their bravery in war, and their military tactics. He delivered, last week, the same lecture in Altoona to more than 250 people.

☞ We are pleased to see that our young friends of Somerset, Pa. have established a Lyceum or Debating Club, and that it is growing in interest and utility. Where are our young men? Can't a rival association be established?

☞ We learn from the Bellefonte *Watchman* that the trial of Lipton and Hays for the murder of Poorman in August last while returning from a Camp- Penns Valley, Centre county, ...e time of the Court for ...lted in the acquit- ...tion of Lipton not yet Hale ...or

Stabbing Affray.

A boy named Alexander Irving, employed as a carrier of the Philadelphia *Ledger* in the city of Lancaster, was arrested on Monday last and committed to prison by the Mayor, for having stabbed a gentleman named Kilgore in the back with a knife, on Sunday evening a week, near the Duke Street M. E. Church. The boy was drunk and disorderly, and Mr. Kilgore was remonstrating with him for his bad conduct at the time.

Fearful Accident.

On last Wednesday morning a week, engine No. 106 drawing a through freight between Altoona and Harrisburg, blew up while standing on the track at Newton Hamilton and instantly killed Daniel Fisher the engineer, and Benj. Gushard the fireman. We learn that the body of the engineer was thrown about seventy feet into the air and upon coming down was horribly mangled. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains were taken to Altoona, his place of residence. Gushard resided in Patterson, where his body was taken for interment.

☞ The other day we were shown through the Hardware establishment of A. F. Osterloh of this place, and were surprised at the amount and variety of goods on hand. From what we saw, we venture to say that the establishment cannot be excelled any where in Central Pennsylvania, both as to prices, excellence, and attention to customers. It always gives us pleasure to commend young men for good business habits, and we think our young friend Charley Osterloh deserving of great credit for his industry and urbanity.—He is always at his post, and polite without affectation.

GEN. PRICE SUPERSEDED IN MISSOURI;

The Rebels Strengthening Columbus, Kentucky.

CHICAGO, DEC. 7.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, of December 5th contains the following despatches:

PENSACOLA, DEC. 4.—The steamers Florida and Pamica, engaged the Federal fleet of Horn Island, at nine o'clock this morning.

The Federal forces retired.

RICHMOND, VA., DEC. 4.—Col. Henry Heath, of Virginia, has been appointed a major general and supersedes Gen. Price in the command of the Department of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, DEC. 7.—The Memphis papers of the 5th contain dispatches from Richmond announcing the appointment of General Heath, of Virginia, to command the Department of Missouri, thus virtually superseding General Price.

Some of the southern papers say their is great excitement at Nashville in regard to drafting troops for the rebel service. Some ten thousand troops have arrived at Columbus, Ky., since the battle of Belmont, and are rapidly concentrating there. They declare that seventy-five thousand men cannot now take the position.

A telegram from East Pensacola reports a federal fleet off Horn Island.

Important from the Upper Potomac--A Fight.

FREDERICK, DEC. 9.—Colonel Leonard, of the Thirteenth Masachusetts Regiment, arrived here this morning, from Williamsport, with important advices from the Upper Potomac.

On Saturday afternoon a rebel force, consisting of a battery of six pieces, about four hundred infantry, and two hundred cavalry, made their appearance at Dam No. 5, on the Virginia side, and commenced throwing shot at the dam and houses on the Maryland shore, burning a barn and riddling all the houses within range. They continued the fire until dusk.

The only forces there to oppose the rebels were a company of the Massachusetts Thirteenth Regiment, on picket duty, and an unarmed regiment from Illinois. As the Massachusetts company were armed with smooth-bore muskets, their fire was not effective at that distance.

Early on Sunday morning the rebels resumed the fire with artillery and small-arms, and emboldened by the slight resistance they met with on Saturday, they came down to the very brink of the river, and exposed themselves without fear.

During the night Col. Leonard had despatched, by canal boats from Williamsport, another company of his regiment, armed with Enfield rifles. This force was concealed as skirmishers along the Maryland shore. On the renewal of the attack on Sunday, the riflemen opened fire from their concealment, and in a short time the rebel artillerists were compelled to abandon their battery in hot haste, the infantry and cavalry leaving the ground about the same time. The rebel loss is believed to have been fifteen or twenty killed, and many wounded,

The War in Western Virginia.

HUTTONVILLE, (Va.,) Dec. 9.—One sergeant and four privates, deserters from the enemy's camp towards Monterey, came in last night. They report the rebels in a suffering condition. The roads were impassable, and the soldiers were anxious to desert. The deserters did not appear well ...sed to be under paternal Governmett of ...avis. They belonged to the Hanes- ... battalion, and are frou Western

Proceedings of Congress.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON. Dec. 9.

Mr. Dixon (Conn.) presented the resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut asking the Senators and Representatives to use their efforts to secure the repeal of so much of the act for the increases of the revenue as imposes an income tax, or else to have the amount apportioned among the several States so as to allow them to raise the amount in their own way. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Grimes, (Iowa,) presented the petition of a citizen of Iowa who has invented a rebel mowing machine or double acting bomb, to which he wished to call the special attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Sumner, (Mass.) presented several petitions of citizens of Rhode Island and Vermont calling on Congress, under the war power, to legislate on the subject of the emacipation of the slaves belonging to the rebels.

Mr. Collamer, (Vt.,) presented several petitions of the same character.

The President of the Senate also presented the petition from citizens of Wisconsin, of the same character. All were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner presented a resolution that all memorials and papers on the files of the Senate relating to the recognition of Liberia and Hayti be taken from the files and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Clark, (N. H..) offered a resolution requesting the Marshal of this District to inform the Senate by what authority he keeps slaves of the District in jail, because they were refractory. He said he had found a number of slaves in the District confined for no other reason only because their masters and mistresses sent them there because they were refractory. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Pomeroy, (Ken..) introduced a bill granting pensions and land warrants to soldiers. Referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hale's resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court and establishing an other was taken up.

Mr. Hale said the present Supreme Court had failed in the purpose for which it has been established. He sincerely believed that if the rebels now in arms against the Government should succeed, the Supreme Court would decide that the federal soldiers now in Virginia were trespassers and rioters.

Mr. Foster, (Conn.,) thought that Congress should legislate only for the great question before it, while he believed that the Supreme Court had lost the confidence of the country, he did not think the judiciary would be benefitted by the denunciation of Senators. He did not believe this to be the time for such radical legislation.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Richardson, (Ill.,) from the committee on Militia Affairs, reported the following, which was passed:

WHEREAS, The exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion has already been practiced indirectly, and as such an exchange would not only increase the enlistment and vigor of our army, but subserve the highest interests of humanity, and as such exchange does not involve the recognition of the rebels as a government, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the President of the United States be requested to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing relief to the starving population of Ireland and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wickliffe, (Ky.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the better defence of Kentucky.

Mr. Lovejoy, (Ill.,) introduced the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to revoke the first section of the general order dated November 20. 1861, of Major General Halleck, commanding the Western division.

The section alluded to is substantially as follows: "As it has been represented that information of the numbers and condition of our army has been conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves who have been allowed to enter the lines; therefore, in order to remedy the evil no such persons shall hereafter be permitted to enter the lines of the army, and that any now within them shall be excluded therefrom.

Mr. Cox, (Ohio) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to—yeas 63, nays 68;

Mr. Lovejoy then moved the previous question; whereupon.

Mr. Olin, (Ky.,) Moved that the House adjourn. Lost by a large majority.

Mr. Lansing offered a substitute which Mr. Lovejoy accepted characterizing the order as inhuman and cruel and respectfully requesting the President to direct General Halleck to recall the said order and cause him to conform to the practice in other departments of the army.

The consideration of the subject was postponed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.

The steamship *North American* has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 21st ult., and by telegraph, via Londonderry, to the 22d.

The steamer *Glasgow*, from New York, arrived out on the 22d.

It is reported that the Galway steamer *Adriatic* has been sold, and is fitting out for the West Indies, but there is a strong presumption that she is destinied for the Confederate States.

Commissioners Mason and Slidell were expected at Southampton in the steamer *La Plata*, due on the 29th. It is reported that the United States steamer *James Adger* is crusing to intercept the British steamer and capture her as having contraband of war on board.

The underwriters were raising the war risks on American vessels.

There were no tidings of the *North Briton* and the *Anglo Saxon* is now overdue. The insurance has been advanced on the former to thirty guines, and on the latter thirty shillings were demanded.

CHINA.

A telegram from Hong Kong, to October 13, reports tea firm; imports dull.—Exchange 4½@5d., and at Shanghae 6d. Canton has been evacuated by the British.

ITALY.

The Italian Parliament has opened.—Ricasoli presented a project for the arrangement of the Roman question.

There is the utmost activity in the Navy Department.

FRANCE.

The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

A reduction of from 80,000 to 100,000 men was spoken of in the army the men to return home on a furlough of one year.

It is reported that the Minister of Marine declares that he cannot agree to a reduction of his department of a single centime.

The Government would not raise a loan at present.

Gen. Cialdini had arrived at Paris.

PRUSSIA.

The preliminary elections in Prussia favor the Liberals.

TURKEY.

Heavy snows had compelled Omar Pasha to go into winter quarters.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the French mails confirm the report that the town of Rossano surrendered to Gen. Mitre without an attempt at defence. The American minister had presented his credentials to the Government.

MARRIED.

At the Lutheran Parsonage, in Williamsburg, Nov. 13th, by Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. WASHINGTON GRAHAM, and Miss ANNA MAIZE, both of Yellow Springs.

DIED.

In Hollidaysburg, on the morning of the 10th inst., FANNY, daughter of Thaddeus and Delia Banks.

In Sinking Valley, on the 6th inst., Mrs. MARTHA RAMEY, consort of Mr. Fredrick Ramey, aged 72 years 6 months and 17 days.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Dec. 6, 1861.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

Flour per bbl—Extra Family,	$5 25
" " Extra,	4 75
" " Superfine.	4 75
Wheat per bushel—White,	1 15
" " Red,	1 00
Rye " "	50
Corn " "	40
Oats " "	25
Barley " "	50
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.,	1 00
Potatoes per bushel,	31
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10
Hay per ton,	8 00
Cloverseed per bushel,	4 00
Timothyseed do.,	1 25
Flaxseed do.,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1861.

Cloverseed, per 64 lbs.,	4.50@4.62½
Timothyseed "	1.25@2.00
Flour per bbl.—Superfine,	5.50@5.62½
Extra,	5.75@5.87½
Fancy brands,	6.50@7.50
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1.25@1.35
Southern,	1.40@1.45
Ohio white and Kentucky,	1.25@1.35
Rye—Penn'a,	72@76
Corn—Old,	64
New,	50
Oats,	40@41

Pittsburg Markets.

THURSDAY, December 12th, 1861.

FLOUR—The market is tolerably active, while prices remain unchanged; sale of 300 bbls Family at $5@5,10 do at $4,-75 for Extra, and $5@5,25 for Family, and 700 bbls Extra and Extra Family on private terms.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and holders refuse to sell under the advance; sale of 50 bags to city trade at 18c. Sugar firm, with a sale of 12 hhds prime N. O. at 10c. Molasses quiet, with sales in lots of 25 bbls at 48c.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Blair county Protection Mutual Assurance Company, at the office of the Company in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on the 1st Monday (6th) of January 1862, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JNO. DEAN.
Dec. 6, 1861.-2t.] Sec't of B. C. P. I. C.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H. KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The attention of the friends of Republican principles throughout the country is invited to the subscription terms, as given below, of the *Daily National Republican*. It is the only paper published at the National Capital which sustains the views of public policy upon which the present Administration was brought into power.

The postage to mail subscribers is thirty-nine cents per quarter, or one dollar and fifty-six cents per annum. This makes, with the subscription price of three dollars and fifty cents per annum, an annual cost of only five dollars and six cents

All treaties and acts of Congress are published in the *National Republican*. The acts of Congress are published as soon after their passage as they can be prepared for the press at the State Department.

All the proclamations of the President, notices from the State Department of the deaths of citizens abroad, advertisements of land sales and for contracts in all the Departments, monthly exhibits of the Treasury, everything in short, of an Executive nature, which is ordered for publication, appears in the *Daily National Republican*. This makes it a useful paper to everybody, hnd really an indispensable paper to many.

To the extent of the patronage extended to it, still further improvements will be made in its present literary and political merits.

Although this is intended as a Prospectus, specially of the *Daily National Republican*, there is appended also a Prospectus, giving the terms upon which the *Weekly National Republican* is furnished to mail subscribers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The daily *National Republican* is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at $3.50 per annum, in advance; five copies, $15.00.

Address WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1861.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December last, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the "National Republican."

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the daily "National Republican," with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It gives full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department receives special attention, and, in all respects, efforts are being made to establish the character of the "National Republican" as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention is paid to furnishing the readers of the "National Republican" with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles so distasteful to the South.

But it is not only here and in this vicinity that the projectors of the "National Republican" hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national standpoint, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One copy, one year	$2 00
Three copies, one year	5 00
Five copies, one year	7 00
Ten copies, one year	12 00
Twenty copies, one year	20 00
One copy, six months	1 00
Three copies, six months	2 50
Five copies, six months	3 50
Ten copies, six months	6 00
Twenty copies, six months	10 00

Payment always in advance.

When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should receive their papers at the same post-office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address

WM. J. MURTAUGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

H. FETTINGER'S

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

The Blair County Whig,

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

NEW GOODS!

HAVING but recently returned from the East with a new stock of ready made CLOTHING &c., the subscriber offers to the public, of this vicinity, a rare chance for cheap and substantial wearing apparel, and respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

LOUIS GOLDMAN

Oct. 18. '61-3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

Blooded Stock for Sale!!

THE subscriber, having more PURE BLOODED ALDERNEY and GRADE CATTLE on his farm than he desires, will sell some of them at fair prices.

Nov 8.-tf. THADDEUS BANKS.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

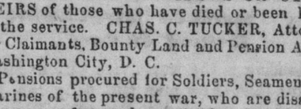
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.
Oct. 18, '61-6m

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL W. RHODES, DEC'D.

THE auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of John Lingafelt administrator of Samuel W. Rhodes, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, the 12th of December, 1861, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend, otherwise they will be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

Nov. 22-3t.] AUG. S. LANDIS.



TEETH---TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Virginia street, in the room lately occupied by Maj. Leet.
October 18, '61-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,

MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

POETRY.

The American Boy.

"Father, look up and see that flag,
How graceful it flies;
Those pretty stripes—they seem to be
A rainbow in the skies."

"It is your country's flag, my son,
And proudly drinks the light:
O'er ocean's waves, in foreign climes
A symbol of our might."

"Father, what fearful noise is that,
Like thundering of the clouds?
Why do the people wave their hats,
And rush along in crowds?"

"It is the noise of cannon, boy,
The glad shouts of the free;
This is the day to memory dear—
'Tis Freedom's Jubilee,"

"I wish that I were now a man,
I'd fire my cannon too,
And cheer as loudly as the rest—
But, father, why don't you?"

"I'm getting old and weak—but still
My heart is big with joy;
I've witnessed many a day like this—
Shout you aloud, my boy."

"Hurrah for Freedom's Jubilee!
God bless our native land!
And may I live to hold the sword
Of freedom in my hand!"

"Well done, my boy—grow up and love
The land that gave you birth:
A home where Freedom loves to dwell
A paradise on earth."

THE FARMER.

Why Horses Kick---Rarey's Method of Cure.

Kicking is the worst vice which horses are *taught*. Few men will deny the first part of the assertion, but some will doubt that the vice is the result of education, for, say they, does not horses kick by natural instinct, as a protection against enemies?

Certainly he does, and if he is made to think, (for horses do *think*,) that every touch upon his flank and hind quarters, and every rattle he hears behind him, are from an enemy, he will let drive in the most natural manner. The character of a horse is established during the first four or five years of his life. If, through accident or design, a colt be alarmed from behind a few times, particularly if he receive a sudden blow, he will learn to expect danger from that quarter, and to ward it off with his heels; and the finer and more spirited his organization, the more likely he will be to acquire the vice. For example, a young colt had become quite troublesome by entering neighboring fields, over dilapidated fences of his owner. After repeated annoyance, and much vain expostulation, one of the aggrieved parties caught the colt while trespassing, fastened a tin pan to his tail, and turned him loose. Away went the frightened animal, plunging and kicking to get rid of the fearful enemy banging at his heels, and he nearly killed himself before breaking it loose.—From that day he was a confirmed kicker; not a leaf could rustle in his rear, but his heels would fly like lightning, and he was harnessed and driven only at the peril of life. Another colt was taught to kick while confined in the stable, his owner ignorantly trying to "brake his spirit."—This he did by belaboring him with a cowhide, and yelling at the top of his voice! The horse was frightened into the belief that man was an enemy and he acted accordingly, kicking at every one who did not terrify him into temporary submission. This was as sensible as the advice of an English horse breaker of the olden time; "If your horse does not stand still, or hesitates, then alrate (yell) with a terrible voice, and beat him yourself with a good stick upon his head between his ears, and stick him in the spuring place, iii or iiii times together, with one legge after another as fast as your leggs might walk; your legges must go like two bouncing beetles!"

In the training of the colt, too little attention is paid to educating the whole animal. He should be gently and continually handled, not only about the head and mouth, but from 'end to end.' First invite his affections by little presents of corn, or a few crumbs of bread. Having gained his confidence, smooth his neck, then gradually extend your attentions along his back, and down his flank, and so on, day by day advancing a little at a time, until you may safely handle every part. In time he will learn to bear a smart slap upon the haunches without thought of retaliation, and when once he has learned this, he cannot be made to kick by any fair usage. The man who *abuses* a horse deserves a kick.

But can a confirmed kicker be cured? Rarey says, yes, and if one can exercise Rarey's firmness, good sense and *patience*, we believe he can make the worst kicker safe. We witnessed his treatment of a most dangerous mare, and the effects of the one lesson given seemed marvellous.—He first applied the strap to the fore leg, then led her around upon three legs until the creature found she could not kick. He next threw her, and commenced handling her flank and hind quarters, at which she kicked violently. But she soon found that nothing resulted from it; nobody was hurt frightened or angered, and in about fifteen minutes her intrepid conqueror lay down and placed her hind foot upon his head. When she was released, he mounted and dismounted repeatedly, until she allowed him to sit quietly upon her haunches. Such lessons, repeated half a dozen times or more, as the case might need, he said *would tame her hind quarters*. Our advice, is, first, don't teach your horse to kick; but if unfortunately you have been cheated in trade, and are the owner of a dangerous beast, don't try to cheat any one else; try the Rarey method thoroughly, or employ an experienced horsemen to do it, and so make the best of a bad bargain. —*D. Farmer.*

VARIETY.

The Cotton Crop on the Coast.

A letter in the Richmond *Examiner*, from Charleston, dated Nov. 21st, says: The amount of cotton abandoned on the plantations was very considerably. It is not easy to estimate the quantity with certainty, but it is generally said to be about fifteen hundred bales. Many of the planters, before quitting, set fire to their crops and such other combustible property on their premises as could not be removed.—It is certainly to be regretted that, in the confusion that prevailed, this very proper step was not more generally taken. But the first surprise at the invasion has now died away, and I think the Northern government may reckon, without fear of mistake, that it has obtained the very last bag of cotton, and also the last contraband, that it ever can hope to seize by pouncing upon the coast of South Carolina. Concerted arrangements between the planters and the military authorities have very wisely been made, by which no plantation will in future be abandoned until the crop is utterly consumed, the gin house and other buildings destroyed, the live stock driven off, and the hands removed to the interior. In the most exposed localities, that is, the islands adjacent to Port Royal on which the enemy may at any moment make his appearance, the work of destruction is already commenced.

For the past few days gangs of negroes from the seacoast, laden with such effects as they can carry, and followed by droves of mules and horses, have been passing through this city on their way to the back country. Night before last the whole atmosphere in the city, and for miles around, notwithstanding the bright moonlight, was hazy and lurid. Many could not account for the phenomenon. It was the effect of the wholesale conflagration of cotton now going on at Edisto, and other islands intervening between Port Royal and Charleston. Wherever the marauders choose next to land, and it is useless to disguise the fact that they can land at a great many points, they will find nothing but devastated fields, deserted by all save the avenging presence of the partizan riflemen. The patriotic sacrifice which has been made by our planters is all the greater when we consider that the crops of the past season have far exceeded the best ever known before

In my last letter I alluded to the strength of the defences of Charleston. Savannah also has been strongly fortified on a plan for which the conformation of its harbor affords peculiar facilities, and I understand that Gen. Lee says that city is now in a condition to make a protracted and successful defence. General Lee has gone to Brunswick, Ga.

Hugo And Lamartine.

Victor Hugo is said to have sold his forthcoming "Miserables" to the Temps for two hundred thousand francs. Nefftzer means to try the publication, and if it should be stopped, as most likely it will—to give it up to the Brussels publishers at once. The "Miserables" is said to be nothing more than a history of the lower classes from the earliest time to the present. Lamartine is still sitting in his own hall gate crying out for alms, and holding his hat all new and shining and well brushed for the obolum of the pitying passerby. No man has ever sacrificed such a reputation as Lamartine, for no man had ever such a reputation to sacrifice. The man has fallen into the very lowest abyss—not of contempt, for that could never be, but of "deconsideration," and so choked and stifled is he with the sand of which his throne has evidently been constructed, that even his wailing fails to reach the public ear. Forgotten even in life—he seems himself to remember his former glory no more, and has already begun to descend the steep hill side, at the bottom of which lie that doubt for the future and regret for the past which a man like Lamartine ought never had been made to feel.

PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Coffee 60 cents per pound; bacon 45 cents per pound; sugar of the poorest quality, 28 cents per pound; salt perk 40, and lard 37 cents per pound. Clothing of all kinds is scarce, and brings exorbitant prices: Common coats' $40 apiece; vests, $18 to $30 each, and black frock coats bring $75, ladies' shoes are sold at $8 to $10 per pair, men's boots from $19 to $20 per pair, and all articles in like proportion. Dry goods, especially, have advanced tremendously, reaching in some instances to seven and eight hundred per cent. advance. Corn bread is the principal article eaten, but fish are plenty and sell freely.

Will of J. Q. Adams.

In the Circuit Court at Boston, on Wednesday, in equity before Judge Sprague, arguments were made in the case of Charles Francis Adams, executor, and W. C. Johnson *et als*, upon the construction of the will of the late John Quincy Adams. The question arose upon the death of Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the first respondent, who was one of the heirs of Mr. Adams. About $40,000 is involved, which Johnson claims as tenant in courtesy, his wife having received an annuity during her life out of a fund held in trust by Charles Francis Adams, and having died leaving issue.

☞ If a flock of geese see one of their number drink, they will all drink too.—Men often make geese of themselves.

Guard Against Vulgar Language.

There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and the actions. The latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have the power to react upon the soul and leave the stain of their corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the whole soul. Be careful of your words as well as your thoughts.—If you can so control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able also to control the mind, and save that corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts bursting out into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

Col. Croghan.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

The death of Colonel Croghan, who was killed by Gen. Benham's command, in the retreat of Floyd from Kanawah, is no small loss to the rebels. He was an excellent officer, a noble-looking man, and formerly in the regular service, a graduate of West Point, and a classmate of General Benham. He was a son of General Croghan, the defender of Fort Stephenson, and was formerly quite wealthy, once owning the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky. On his death-bed he confessed that he had received only what he deserved—*that he was wrong*—and asked the surgeon to pray for him. He refused to allow any medical assistance, probably well aware his time was come. The meeting and recognition between him and General Benham was painful to witness. Said the General:

"My God, Croghan! is this you?"

"Yes," said the dying man, "but for God's sake Benham, do not reproach me —*I know now I was in the wrong.*"

A Pennsylvania Soldier Shot.

Private Sybil, in Capt. Rodier's company, District volunteers, was shot last week, and lies in a critical condition today. He was in his camp asleep, when a private, in liquor, a real Baltimore Plugugly, was brought into the camp in irons. He, however, got his hands through the handcuffs, and commenced pulling the bricks out of the fire-place and throwing them violently at the guard. Presently he seized a musket and aimed it at Lieut. Col. Towers. who escaped the charge, which was lodged in the thigh of Private Sybil, then lying asleep. The limb is horribly mangled and cannot be saved, and the recovery of the man is very doubtful. Sybil is from Altoona, Blair county, Pa., where he has a wife, to whom, a few days ago, he sent twenty-five dollars, out of twenty six dollars received as his dues up to 1st November.

☞ The "Historical Magazine" contains the following anecdote of Rev. Izraiah Wetmore, of Stratford, Conn.

"When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington reached Stratford, it was on Sunday and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit where Parson Wetmore was engaged in delivering his discourse.

Drawing himself up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said, 'My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstration; we will, therefore, in giving three cheers, only go through the motions. That the motions were given with emphasis, the reader will readily imagine, and to the congregations of the present day given to applause, it may convey a useful hint.',

A "Secesh" at Washington says that John C. Breckinridge and R. M. T. Hunter will be sent abroad in place of Slidell and Mason, via Canada, and sail from Quebec or Halifax. Some of our officials along the border can no doubt have an opportunity to distinguish themselves by bagging these two worthies. We commend the first named to the tender mercies of the "Lancaster county Regiment." now not very far from Breckenridge's camp.

☞ Nathanial Gordon, convicted in New York for the crime of slave-trading, has been sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 7th day of February. This is the first conviction and sentence we recollect of, for this crime although there have been hundreds of guilty parties in the hands of the authorities. We trust an era of justice has commenced.

Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, Dec. 3.—The Convention, to-day, changed the name of the new State from Kanawha to Western Virginia.

A stirring debate is expected on the slavery question.

☞ The Shamokin coal trade was never so brisk and extensive as it is this year.—There is a greater demand than the capacities of the region can supply; and the report of the shipments for the year shows that the war has no injurious effect upon it.—*Sunbury Gazette.*

☞ In the Douglas Brigade now raising at Chicago, there are no less than eleven clergymen holding positions as privates and officers. Every evening religious services are held in many portions of the camp.

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MAILS CLOSE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	6 A M.
Eastern Way	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	3.30 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M
Philadelphia Through	10 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior,	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Simon Cameron, of Penn., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md., Chief Justice,			6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga., Associate Justice,			6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000

Two vacancies.

Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Benj. L. Hewit, District Attorney.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Kuon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good, William Burley, and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
John Penn Jones, Poor House Treasurer.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Benj. Rough, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, John C. West, John McClure, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle and Wm. G. Murray, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad. Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. A. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General. E. M. Biddle.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, Wm. H. Keim, Berks Co.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

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Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

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Nov. 22, 1861.

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References:
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James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
NEW VOLUME.

On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusion, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive Industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competition, among the aims to which this journal has ever hered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interest of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principle to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long-suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, and the supremecy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terriorism and spoilation fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and action indispensible in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c, &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which the careful may glean a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domain of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In the hope, we solicit a continuence of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

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